Making a B-Line for London

Alister Hayes
London Wildlife Trust
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scrub</strong></td>
<td>Dominated (at least 75% cover) by shrubs (usually less than 5 metres tall), excluding fen carr (19), heathland (15), young woodland, coppice, hedges (25, 34) and planted shrubberies (38). Includes stands of hawthorn, hazel (except coppice with standards), elder and Salix cinerea, caprea and viminalis regardless of height.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Basic grassland</strong></td>
<td>Un- or semi-improved grassland containing calcicoles. Usually with some of Brachypodium pinnatum, Bromopsis erecta, Heliotrichon pratense, Thymus polytrichus, Sanguisorba minor, Centaurea scabiosa or Origanum vulgare in some abundance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ruderal or ephemeral</strong></td>
<td>Communities composed of pioneer species such as occur in early succession of heavily modified substrates. Typical species include Senecio squallidus, S. vulgaris, Sinapis arvensis, Poa annua, Hirschfeldia incana and species of Polygonum, Persicaria, Mellotus, Atriplex, Chenopodium, Medicago, Vulpia, Picris, Lactuca, Diploptaxis, Conyza and Reseda.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tall herbs</strong></td>
<td>Stands of tall non-grass herbaceous species, often rhizomatous perennials, such as Fallopia japonica, Conium maculatum, Chamerion angustifolium, Anthriscus sylvestris, Urtica dioica, Epilobium hirsutum, Solidago canadensis and species of Aster and Heracleum. Excludes herbaceous fen vegetation (32).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Heathland</strong></td>
<td>Dwarf-shrub cover greater than 25% of species such as heathers and Ulex minor, with less than 50% cover of Sphagnum. May include a large amount of acid grassland (06) in a close mosaic, but code as a mixture if grassland areas are large.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wet marginal vegetation</strong></td>
<td>Emergent vegetation with a permanently high water table in strips less than five metres wide on the margins of water bodies. Contains species such as Iris pseudacorus, Apium nodiflorum, Acorus calamus and species of Rorippa, Alisma and Juncus. May include Phragmites, Typha and Glyceria maxima, but where these form single-species stands code as 17 or 40 respectively. Usually too small to map but must always be coded if present.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Native hedge</strong></td>
<td>Line of shrubs, with or without treeline, one or two mature shrubs wide (wider belts should be coded as scrub or woodland), with native species comprising at least 75% of the shrubs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Orchard</strong></td>
<td>Planted fruit or nut trees forming at least 50% canopy cover.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neutral grassland (herb-rich)</strong></td>
<td>Mesotrophic grassland with more forbs typical of old grassland than 09. Likely to contain one or more of Primula veris, Lychins flos-cuculi, Achillea ptarmica, Silaum silaus, Succisa pratensis, Stachys officinalis, Serratula tinctoria, Ophioglossum, Gensita tinctoria, Sanguisorba officinalis or Calthia palustris, or an abundance of Carex ovalis, Pimpinella saxifraga, Conopodium majus, Cardamine pratensis, Knautia or Filipendula ulmaria.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Allotments (active)</strong></td>
<td>Communal allotment gardens which are under cultivation. Code disused plots under other habitats as appropriate.</td>
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# Top scoring Open Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Open space dataset space typologies</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Score</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Allotments</td>
<td>This includes an area that is generally managed and maintained by the local population as a garden and/or for food growing and are normally restricted in their access. For examples Phoenix Garden in Holborn.</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community garden</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cemetery/churchyard</td>
<td>This includes burial grounds, graveyards, crematorium grounds and memorial gardens, and gardens or grounds of non-Christian places of worship.</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
For every land parcel in London:

- list of surveyed habitats
- ‘good’ pollinator habitats
- principal land use and pollinator potential
- ‘top scoring’ for habitat (>2 hectares = ‘good’) or for space type (allotments/community gardens)
- Area of private garden within 500m
- Connectedness: other ‘top scoring sites in 500m
- pollinators recorded within 500m in last 5 years
IN MOTHER & FATHER'S GRACE
A LOVED DAISY
IN MEMORIAM
REUNITED
NO FELL
GEORGINA IVY DOWLING
AND
JOHN DOWLING
24.3.1886 — 4.1.1966
AND THEIR DAUGHTER
PEGGY PRIMROSE DOWLING
23.3.1922 — 2.2.1998
(SISTER OF PATRICK FRANCIS DOWLING
18.9.1916 — 4.8.1947
sweet hereafter
SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., F.R.S.

How doth the Banking Busy Bee
Improve his shining Hours
By studying on Bank Holidays
Strange Insects and Wild Flowers!
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MAYOR OF LONDON

London Wildlife Trust

Forestry Commission
England

GiGL

Natural England

London Wildlife Trust

Buglife

RSPB giving nature a home

University of Sussex
Life Sciences